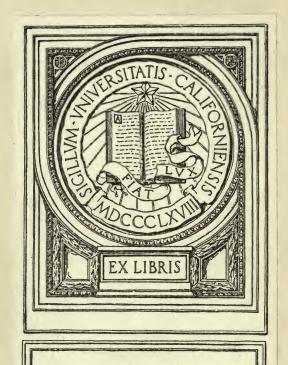
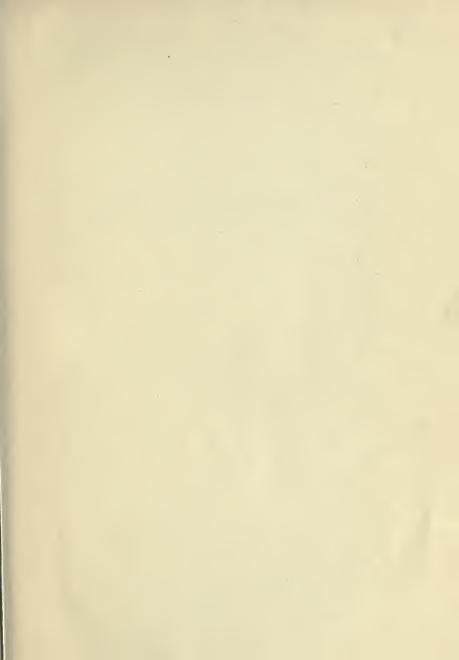
# CUSIDE TO LATIN-AMERICAS HISTORY

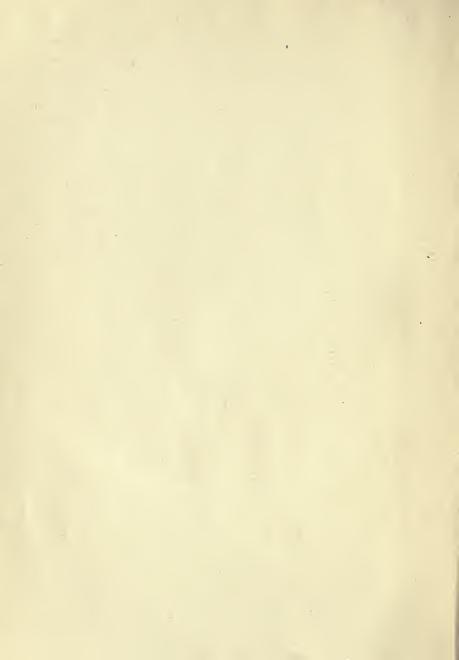


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# GUIDE TO LATIN-AMERICAN HISTORY

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$ 

HALFORD LANCASTER HOSKINS, 1851-

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AND PUBLIC LAW TUFTS COLLEGE

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#### **PREFACE**

Most of the purposes of this handbook are obvious. It is intended primarily to furnish a means of access to the various aspects of development of those states which are collectively termed Latin America. Until lately little attempt has been made to study the evolution and international importance of our southern neighbors, as the paucity of comprehensive works on Hispanic America witnesses. Only with the increasing commercial importance of these states have we become aware of the existence of a number of large and potentially wealthy and powerful nations at our very door; and it must be confessed that as the origin of this interest was commercial, the basis of our concern continues to be primarily economic. Hence, we have been studying Latin-American social and cultural development largely for the purpose of understanding Latin-American business methods and opportunities.

We are coming to realize, however, that these southern republics have more to offer than mere opportunities for commercial and financial exploitation. It becomes increasingly evident that here are great nations in the making, having their own distinct types of institutions and culture, their own likes and dislikes, and, withal, a growing consciousness of self-dependence and strength which makes them constantly more worthy of consideration as friends or foes.

In a careful, sympathetic study of these budding nations we have the true germs of genuine Pan-Americanism. Only by thorough mutual understanding can all the nations of the western hemisphere develop a spirit of international coöperation based no longer on diplomatic expression of good will, but upon the recognition of common aims and interests toward the promotion of the common welfare.

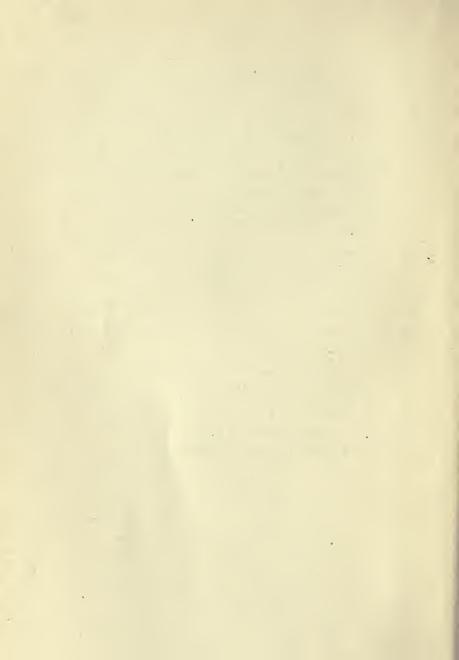
It may be that proper appreciation of the existing mutual dependence can arrive only through the strengthening of the economic bonds already created. A study of our commercial relations with Latin America shows that the two Americas are essentially inter-dependent. For that reason, a considerable portion of the accompanying syllabus has been devoted to such considerations, in the hope that through the study of this practical basis of inter-American relations there may arise a Pan-American consciousness of common aims and interests, to which this little book is sincerely dedicated.

H. L. H.

Tufts College February, 1922

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#### LIST OF OUTLINE MAPS

#### AND SUGGESTIONS FOR USE

I. THE EUROPEAN BACKGROUND OF HISPANIC-AMERICAN HISTORY, facing p. 28.

#### To show: 1

Racial elements in the Iberian peninsula Political evolution of Spain and Portugal Geographic, economic, and ethnographic conditions Principal Hispanic ports; etc.

#### Map references: 2

Bolton and Marshall, Colonization of North America, p. 15. Cheyney, European Background of American History, p. 80. Dow, Atlas of European History, pp. 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 15, etc. Grant, Passing of the Great Race, pp. 266–272.

Muir, Hammond's New Historical Atlas, pp. 1–4, 6–9, 18–19.

Putzger, Historischer Schul-Atlas, pp. 2, 3, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20. Shepherd, Historical Atlas, pp. 2, 34, 38, 45, 54, 82, 83.

# II. THE FIELD OF DISCOVERY AND CONQUEST, facing p. 34.

#### To show:

Native peoples in the New World Early voyages of discovery

- <sup>1</sup> These and subsequent suggestions are given to indicate but a few of the several ways in which the accompanying outline maps may be employed. The maps may be prepared to show any one of the features here proposed, or several of them, or other phases of Hispanic-American development not mentioned.
- <sup>2</sup> It is practically impossible to give a complete list of maps suitable for study or use in preparing the outline maps according to specifications. Many of the best maps for special purposes are to be found in periodicals and bulletins. Those cited here are more or less general in character, and will often have to be supplemented from other sources.

Papal Line of Demarcation and Treaty of Torredesillas First Spanish settlements in America The conquest of Mexico and Peru; etc.

#### Map references:

Bolton and Marshall, Colonization of North America, pp. 6, 9, 18, 30, 143, etc.

Bourne, Spain in America, p. 35. Dow, Atlas of European History, p. 16. Muir, Hammond's New Historical Atlas, pp. 46-47.

Koebel, South America, p. 9.
Shepherd, Historical Atlas, pp. 105–111.

# III. COLONIAL EXPANSION IN AMERICA, facing p. 44.

#### To show:

Establishment of the continental colonies Hispanic colonial administrative districts Areas of missionary (Jesuit) activity Hispanic possessions at their greatest extent Principal centers of colonial population; etc.

#### Map references:

Bolton and Marshall, Colonization of North America, pp. 63, 68, 250, 390, 399.

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# IV. THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD IN SOUTH AMERICA, facing p. 52.

#### To show:

Fields of filibustering activity
Important fleet movements
Revolutionary campaigns and decisive battles
Progress toward independence; etc.

### Map references:

Dawson, The South American Republics, II, p. 489. Dow, Atlas, of European History, p. 31. Muir, Hammond's New Historical Atlas, pp. 51, 58. Sweet, History of Latin America, pp. 156, 170.

## V. THE AMERICAN MEDITERRANEAN, facing p. 68.

#### To show:

The present and proposed canal routes
Economic conditions in the northern republics
United States' "protectorates"
European colonial possessions
Routes of trade and commerce: etc.

## Map references:

Bowman, The New World, p. 560.
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Latané, The United States and Latin America, p. 262.
Muir, Hammond's New Historical Atlas, p. 53.
National Geographic Magazine, xxxiv, p. 402; xli, p. 221.
Shepherd, Historical Atlas, pp. 181, 187, 201, 213.
Sweet, History of Latin America, pp. 170, 243, 245, 250, 251.

# VI. HISPANIC-AMERICAN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT, facing p. 78.

#### To show:

The Monroe Doctrine
Types of Latin-American government
Tendencies toward disintegration or consolidation
Boundary controversies and adjustments
Inter-state and foreign wars; etc.

## Map references:

Bowman, The New World, pp. 570, 572, 574, 578. Akers, History of South America, pp. 576, end of vol. Aughinbaugh, Selling Latin America, frontispiece. Bryce, South America: Observations and Impressions, appendix. Bullard, Panama, p. 66. Hart, The Monroe Doctrine; an Interpretation, frontispiece. Muir, Hammond's New Historical Atlas, p. 52. National Geographic Magazine, xl, p. 238. Shepherd, Historical Atlas, pp. 201-203, 213.

## VII. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA, facing p. 92.

#### To show:

Geographical and climatic conditions
Natural resources: minerals, forests, water power
Areas of animal and vegetable production
Manufacturing industries
Principal ports, lines of navigation; etc.

## Map references:

Garcia-Calderon, Latin America, p. 401.

Koebel, South America, p. 292.

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Shepherd, Historical Atlas, pp. 179–182.

Sweet, History of Latin America, pp. 22, 240, 243–245.

## VIII. PAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS, facing p. 104.

#### To show:

The Panama Canal and its use
The proposed Pan-American railway
Principal highways and railroads of Latin America
Attitude of Latin America toward the Great War; etc.

## Map references:

Aughinbaugh, Selling Latin America, pp. 138, 168. Bryce, South America, appendix. Bullard, Panama, pp. 66, 460. Garcia-Calderon, Latin America, p. 401.

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Sweet, History of Latin America, pp. 190, 248, 250, 251.

# I. THE COLONIAL ERA OF LATIN-AMERICAN HISTORY

#### A. THE EUROPEAN BACKGROUND

- I. SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE ORIGINS
- a. The Racial Basis of Iberian History.
  - (1) The Formative Period.
    - (a) Physical Characteristics of the Peninsula.
      - i. Its size and position.
      - ii. Topography and climate: their influence.
    - (b) The Early Inhabitants of Spain.
      - i. Nature of the primitive Celto-Iberians.
      - ii. Extent of Carthaginian and Roman colonization.
      - iii. Spain "more Roman than Rome."
      - iv. Permanent effects of Roman domination.
  - (2) Later Racial and Cultural Elements.
    - (a) The Germanic Invasions.
      - i. Successive waves of Teutonic barbarians.
      - ii. Culture of the Visigothic Kingdom.
    - (b) The Mohammedan Régime.
      - i. Character of the Moslem conquest.
      - ii. Survival of Christian centers of resistance.
      - iii. Development of Moorish culture and institutions.
    - (c) Characteristics of the Conquering Race.
      - i. Psychological traits: African fanaticism.
      - ii. Individualism and its aspects.

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Grant, Passing of the Great Race, pp. 29-43, 53, 192-193.
Sweet, A History of Latin America, pp. 7-15.

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Ripley, Races of Europe.
Sergi, The Mediterranean Race.

# b. Rise of the Spanish Kingdom.

- (1) The Christian Reconquest of the Peninsula.
  - (a) The Creation of Christian Kingdoms.
    - i. Gradual recovery of the peninsula.
    - ii. Final expulsion of the Moors.
    - iii. Remaining veneer of Moorish blood and culture.
  - (b) Development of the Christian States.
    - i. Origin of Leon.
    - ii. Rise of Castile, Aragon, Portugal.
    - iii. Existence of smaller feudal states.
- (2) The Union of Spanish Principalities.
  - (a) Feudal Conditions in the Peninsula.
    - i. Prevalence of anarchy.
    - ii. Absorption of the smaller states.
    - iii. Merging of Castile and Aragon.
    - iv. Addition of other territories.
  - (b) Political Institutions in Early Spain.
    - i. Appearance of liberal government: the cortes.
    - ii. Growth of despotism under Ferdinand.
    - iii. Later effects on Spain of America's wealth.

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#### LONGER ACCOUNTS:

Cheyney, European Background of American History, pp. 79-104.

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# c. Hispanic Life and Institutions.

- (1) Religious and Political Organization.
  - (a) The Ecclesiastical System.
    - i. Relations of the Papacy and Spain: the Moors.
    - ii. The Prevalence of religious orders: The Inquisition.
    - iii. Church influence on autocratic government.
  - (b) The Growth of Towns.
    - i. Origin of Iberian towns.
    - ii. The several factors in their growth.
    - iii. Relation of town and national government.
  - (c) Nature of the Legal and Administrative Systems.
    - i. Preservation of the Visigothic code.
    - ii. Development of judicial procedure.
    - iii. Systems of taxation.

- (2) Economic and Social Conditions.
  - (a) Iberian Industry and Commerce.
    - i. History of agriculture in the peninsula.
    - ii. Effects of the Moorish wars.
    - iii. Nature and extent of industry.
    - iv. The basis of social gradations.
  - (b) Types of Hispanic Culture.
    - i. Contributions of the Jews and Mohammedans.
    - ii. Origin and nature of Latin dialects.
    - iii. Beginnings of national literature.
    - iv. Variety in Spanish life and character.

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## 2. Basis of the Expansion of Europe

- a. Forces and Factors in Colonial Expansion.
  - (1) The Intellectual Awakening in Europe.
    - (a) Causes and Nature of the Renaissance.
      - i. Origin and spread of the movement.
      - ii. Commercial results of the Crusades.
      - iii. Rise of towns: increasing wealth.

- (b) Effects of the Renaissance Movement.
  - i. Decline of medieval ignorance and superstition.
  - ii. Spread of the scientific spirit.
  - iii. New theories concerning the earth.
- (2) The Commercial Revolution.
  - (a) Effects of the Renaissance Spirit.
    - i. Improvements in shipbuilding.
    - ii. Development of navigating instruments.
    - iii. Influence of the printing press.
  - (b) Development of Commerce and Industry.
    - i. Decline of trade with the Orient.
    - ii. Growth of new markets and trade demands.
    - iii. Opening of new fields of commerce.
  - (c) Immediate Factors Coöperating in the Discovery of America.
    - i. The spirit of investigation.
    - ii. Demand for new sources of supply.
    - iii. Personal efforts of European monarchs.

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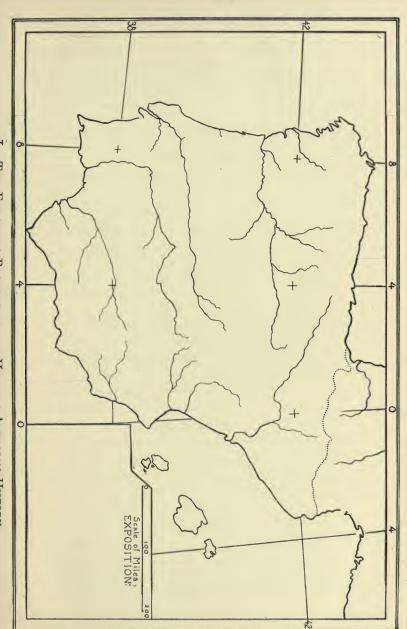
- b. Widening of the European Horizon.
  - (1) The Services of Portugal.
    - (a) Condition of Portugal in the Fifteenth Century.
      - i. Extent of national development.
      - ii. Nature of her political institutions.
      - iii. Character of Portuguese society.
      - iv. Influence of position and climate.
    - (b) Portuguese Explorations.
      - i. Work of Prince Henry, "the Navigator."
      - ii. Survey of the African coast.
      - iii. Discovery of a water route to India.
      - iv. Effect on Portuguese interest in America.
  - (2) The Prelude to Spanish Discoveries.
    - (a) Spain in 1492.
      - i. Recent national unification.
      - ii. End of the Moorish wars.
      - iii. Need of outlets for national energy.
    - (b) Early Career of Christopher Columbus.
      - i. His birthplace: early experiences.
      - ii. Influence of Marco Polo.
      - iii. Columbus' attempts to obtain royal support.
      - iv. His final commission by Spain.

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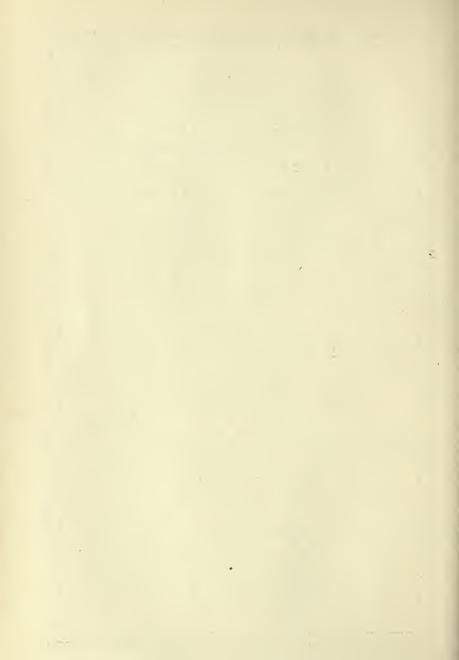
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# B. THE ERA OF DISCOVERY AND CONQUEST

#### I. THE UNVEILING OF THE NEW WORLD

# a. The Finding of Western Lands.

- (1) Early Stages of Discovery.
  - (a) Columbus' First Voyage.
    - i. Trials of the voyage: "Land!"
    - ii. The first attempt at colonization.
    - iii. The triumphal return of the Pathfinder.
    - iv. European ideas and activities revolutionized.
  - (b) Supplementary Discoveries.
    - i. Later explorations of Columbus.
    - ii. Magellan's epoch-making voyage.
    - iii. Cabral and the Portuguese claim to Brazil.
  - (c) The Naming of the Western World.
    - i. Supposed voyages of Americus Vespuccius.
    - ii. Spread and influence of his writings.
- (2) Defining of the New World.
  - (a) Partition of Colonial Realms.
    - i. The first papal Line of Demarcation, 1493.
    - ii. The Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494.
  - (b) Supplementary Discoveries and Exploration.
    - i. The Spaniards in North America.
    - ii. Discovery of the South Sea.
    - iii. The charting of coast lines.

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## b. Character of the New World.

- (1) Physical Characteristics of Latin America.
  - (a) General Considerations.
    - i. Relative size and location of the new continents.
    - ii. Location and direction of highland regions.
    - iii. Comparison of Atlantic and Pacific coasts: harbors.
  - (b) Natural Physical Divisions.
    - i. Nature of the West Indian group.
    - ii. Importance of the continental coastal plains.
    - iii. Value of river and lake systems.
  - (c) Suitability for European Colonization.
    - i. Range of temperature and rainfall.
    - ii. Adaptation of soil to agriculture and grazing.
    - iii. Kinds, extent and location of minerals.
- (2) Organic Resources of Hispanic America.
  - (a) Species of Native Plant Life.
    - i. Forests as aids and obstacles.
    - ii. Extent and variety of food plants.

- (b) Kinds and Distribution of Animal Life.
  - i. Effects of game and fish on early development.
  - ii. Larger American animals: historical importance.

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  - (1) Classification of Native American Races.
    - (a) The Civilized Groups of Peoples.
      - i. Probable origin of the Indians: their name.
      - ii. Aboriginal development in Mexico and Yucatan.
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    - (b) Barbarian and Savage Groups.
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      - ii. Relative development of island tribes.
      - iii. Distribution of aborigines in South America.
  - (2) Characteristics of the Indian.
    - (a) American Native Life and Individual Traits.
      - i. Contrasts in occupation, housing, food.
      - ii. The Indian as warrior and servitor.

- (b) Nature of Indian Institutions.
  - i. Forms of native government.
  - ii. Social and religious customs.
- (c) Influence of the Indian on Colonization.
  - i. The inevitable contest for supremacy.
  - ii. Extinction of Indian civilization.
  - iii. The Indian and the labor problem.
  - iv. Degrees of extermination and assimilation.

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- a. First Stages in Colonization.
  - (1) Colonization of the West Indies.
    - (a) Motives for and Methods of Colonization.
      - i. West Indian types of colonies.
      - ii. The objects in colonial settlements.
      - iii. Early exploitation of the natives.

- (b) Colonies Planted in the Era of Discovery.
  - i. Efforts and failures of Columbus.
  - ii. Occupation of the smaller islands.
  - iii. Colonization of Porto Rico.
  - iv. Conquest and settlements in Cuba.
- (2) Settlements on the Mainland.
  - (a) Survey of the Central American Coast.
    - i. Projects of Ojeda, Nicuesa, Balboa.
    - ii. Motives for colonization in Darien.
    - iii. Difficulties and early failures in colonization.
  - (b) Summary of the Early Period.
    - i. Occupation of islands and isthmus.
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    - iii. Disappointment in gold and spices.

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- (1) The Conquest of Mexico.
  - (a) Preparations for the Expedition.
    - i. Beginnings of Spanish interest in Mexico.
    - ii. The Commission of Cortes: his preparations.
  - (b) The Aztec War.
    - i. Factors favoring the Spaniards.
    - ii. Entering of Mexico City: the booty.
    - iii. Interruption and completion of the conquest.
  - (c) The Foundation of a Spanish State.
    - i. Rebuilding of Mexico City.
    - ii. New Settlements: their organization.
- (2) Exploitation and Colonization of Peru.
  - (a) Early Projects for Conquest.
    - i. The attempts of Balboa.
    - ii. Early trials and failures of Pizarro.
    - iii. Effect of the Conquest of Mexico.
  - (b) The Taking of Peru.
    - i. Capture of Caxamarca and Cuzco.
    - ii. Measures for a colonial government.
    - iii. Civil war: opening of a new régime.
  - (c) Results of the Conquest.
    - i. Effects on Spanish migration.
    - ii. Opening up of Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador.
    - iii. Reaction of sudden wealth on Spain.

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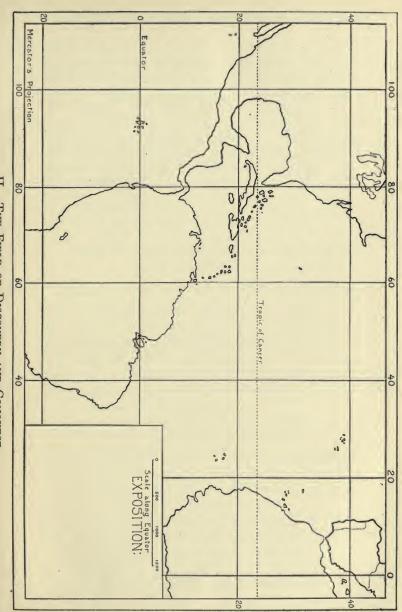
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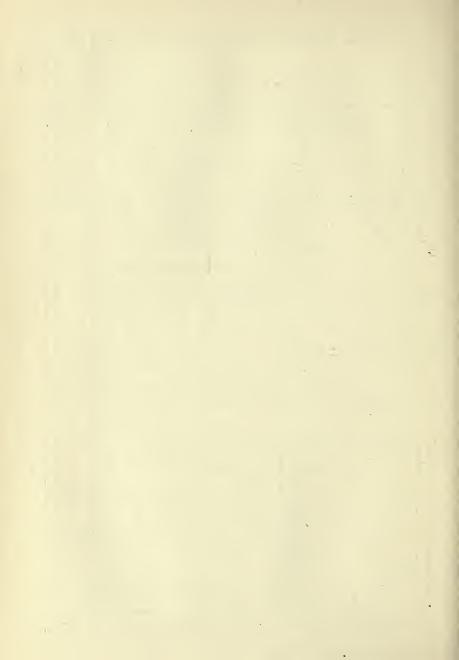
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# C. IBERIAN COLONIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN AMERICA

## 1. COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND TERRITORIAL EXTENSION

- a. Methods of Iberian Imperial Control.
  - (1) Origin of Colonial Institutions.
    - (a) Spanish Governmental Machinery.
      - i. Nature of the Spanish kingship.
      - ii. Political bodies: their centralization and power.
    - (b) Colonial Administrative Development.
      - i. Relation of the Crown and the Indies.
      - ii. Evolution of new administrative councils.
      - iii. Re-application of Spanish judicial offices.
    - (2) Development of Hispanic Institutions in the Colonies.
      - (a) Nature of the Spanish Colonial Offices.
        - i. Evolution of the office of adelantado.
        - ii. Functions of the Captain-General.
        - iii. Creation of the Viceroy: his prerogatives.
      - (b) Inter-relation of Administrative Districts.
        - i. Government of the province: corregidor.
        - ii. Judicial districts: audiencia; presidencia.
        - iii. Types of municipal and local self-government.

- (c) Features of Portuguese Colonial Administration.
  - i. Relation of Portuguese trade and colonization.
  - ii. The semi-feudal colonial land system.
  - iii. Changes in the administrative system.
  - iv. Governmental decentralization and inefficiency.

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  - (1) Spanish Penetration from the Caribbean.
    - (a) Foundations of Venezuela.
      - i. First discovery and explorations.
      - ii. Early settlements and misgovernment.
      - iii. Later development and exploitation.
      - iv. Handicaps from pirates and privateers.
    - (b) Establishment of New Granada.
      - i. Motives for colonization.
      - ii. Conquest of the native peoples: Bogotá.
      - iii. Economic basis for colonial growth.

- (c) Organization of Central America and Mexico.
  - i. Coastal settlements and their government.
  - ii. Establishment and extension of Mexican government.
- (2) Atlantic Settlements: Rio de la Plata.
  - (a) Early Attempts at Colonization.
    - i. Motives for and sites of early settlements.
    - ii. The long succession of colonial failures.
  - (b) Success of the La Plata Settlements.
    - i. Growth of permanent communities.
    - ii. Evolution of colonial government.
    - iii. Pastoral development and economic progress.

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    - ii. Beginnings of colonization: convicts.
    - iii. The agricultural basis: sugar.

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  - i. The rapid increase in population.
  - ii. Practice of negro and Indian slavery.
  - iii. Revocation of feudal land grants.
  - iv. Establishment of a single government.
- (2) Progress during the Colonial Era.
  - (a) Difficulties with European States.
    - i. Conflicts with French expeditions.
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    - iii. Attacks of Dutch and English.
    - iv. Final expulsion of rival colonists.
  - (b) Later Colonial Development.
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  - (1) Early International Conflict in America.
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      - ii. Application of the Spanish exclusion policy.
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    - (b) Beginnings of Colonial Interference.
      - i. Formation of privileged trading monopolies.
      - ii. Rival European colonies: the Huguenots.
      - iii. Frequent resort to privateering: the English.
- (2) Trade Conditions in the Americas.
  - (a) The Age of Buccaneering.
    - i. Origin and methods of pirates and privateers.
    - ii. Their objects and spheres of operation.
  - (b) Regulation of the Spanish Colonial Trade.
    - i. The convoy and fleet system.
    - ii. Distribution of goods; trade routes and fairs.
    - iii. Weaknesses of the system: the Asiento.
  - (c) Results on Colonial Development.
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    - ii. Unhealthy colonial economic conditions.

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- (1) Colonial Organization and Consolidation.
  - (a) Further Evolution of Government.
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  - (b) Methods of Travel and Communication.
    - i. Number and character of provincial roads.
    - ii. Extensive use of waterways.
    - iii. Relation of transportation to political administration.
- (2) Sources of Governmental Revenue.
  - (a) The Tariff System.
    - i. Nature and extent of import duties.
    - ii. Export tariff regulations.
  - (b) Types of Crown Monopolies.
    - i. Restriction of colonial manufacturing.
    - ii. Royal control of colonial commodities.
    - iii. Special prerogatives: e.g., lotteries, sale of offices.

- (c) The Multitude of Internal Taxes.
  - i. Pernicious effect of the alcabala.
  - ii. Extent of excise taxes.
  - iii. Value of the royal fifth: mining regulations.
  - iv. Varieties of Church demands.
- (d) Effects of the Revenue System.
  - i. Bearing on economic welfare.
  - ii. Reaction of wealth on the mother countries.

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  - (a) Spanish Attitude toward Labor.
    - i. Distaste for manual labor: reasons.
    - ii. Labor demands in the colonies.
    - iii. Exploitation of the available labor supply.
    - iv. Supplementary importations of negro slaves.

- (b) Methods Used in Indian Employment.
  - i. Forced labor: repartimiento, encomienda, mita.
  - ii. Adaptation to farming and mining.
- (c) Labor Legislation and Control.
  - i. Labor abuses: effects on natives.
  - ii. Attitude of the Crown: early regulation.
  - iii. Reform agitation: Las Casas and the "New Laws."
  - iv. Reaction of the labor system on respective races.
- (2) Extent of Colonial Economic Development.
  - (a) Growth of the Mining Industry.
    - i. Kinds and location of mineral wealth.
    - ii. Methods of mining and shipping.
    - iii. Value of the annual mine production.
  - (b) Relative Importance of Agriculture and Grazing.
    - i. Slow transition of interest to planting and herding.
    - ii. Introduction of European plants and animals.
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- (1) The Church as a Colonizing Agency.
  - (a) Work of the Early Priests.
    - i. Their aid in exploration.
    - ii. The conversion and protection of the Indians.
    - iii. Priests as colonial chroniclers: Las Casas.
  - (b) Establishment of Religious Orders.
    - i. Efforts of the Jesuits.
    - ii. Founding and success of missions: Paraguay.
    - iii. Activities of other clerical orders.
  - (c) Relations of Church and State.
    - i. Church influence in politics: Uruguay.
    - ii. Later expulsion of the Jesuits.
- (2) The Church in Social and Economic Life.
  - (a) The Church as a Social Factor.
    - i. Civilizing influences of the institution.
    - ii. Church control and spread of education.
    - iii. The Inquisition: control of morals.
  - (b) Property of the Church.
    - i. Rapid increase in Church personnel.
    - ii. Numbers of religious institutions.
    - iii. Sources and extent of Church revenue.

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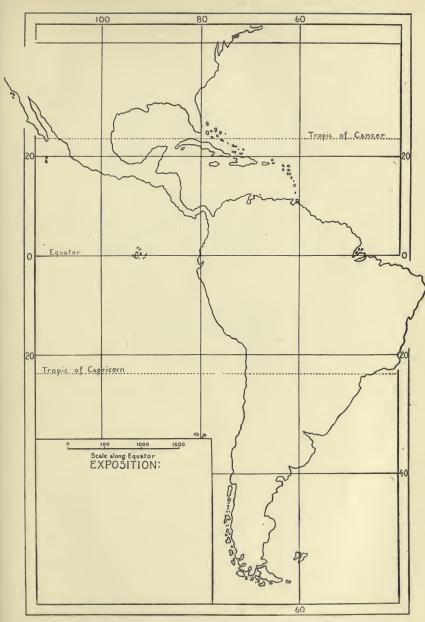
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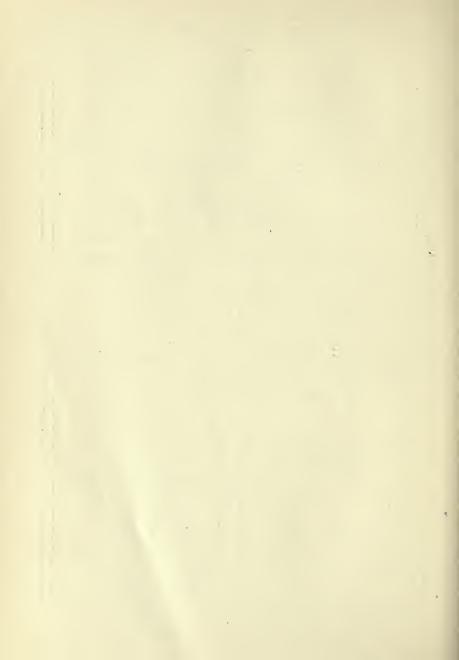
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- (1) Organization of Colonial Society.
  - (a) The Contact of Races.
    - i. Absence of Spanish family life in America.
    - ii. Iberian tendencies: mingling with natives.
    - iii. Natural results of unequal race contact.
  - (b) Composition of the Latin Americans.
    - i. Relative proportions of the three racial elements.
    - ii. Complexity of mixtures: their nomenclature.
    - iii. Racial comparison of Latin-American states.
  - (c) The Social Scale.
    - i. Rise of the class system.
    - ii. Comparison with present conditions.
  - (2) Practical Aspects of the Class System.
    - (a) Social Organization and Politics.
      - i. Dominance of native-born Spanish.
      - ii. The position occupied by creoles.
      - iii. Status of the mixed classes: divide et impera.
      - iv. Conditions in Portuguese Brazil.
    - (b) Social Customs and Style of Life.
      - i. Relation of wealth and position
      - ii. Social and moral abuses.



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- iii. Colonial contrasts in country and city.
- iv. Degrees of culture, education, and literature.

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# II. EVOLUTION OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN NATIONS

#### A. THE STRUGGLES FOR INDEPENDENCE

- 1. THE LIBERATION OF SPANISH SOUTH AMERICA
- a. Preliminaries of Latin-American Independence.
  - (1) Causes of General Discontent.
    - (a) Factors in the Spanish Colonial Policy.
      - i. Despotic character of the Spanish colonial régime.
      - ii. Administrative abuses of colonial officials.
      - iii. Effects of Spanish economic policy.
      - iv. Official jealousy: creoles vs. native Spanish.
    - (b) The Intellectual Basis: Invasions of Ideas.
      - i. Constant evasion of Spanish censorship.
      - ii. Introduction of French and English philosophy.
      - iii. Influence of the American and French revolutions.
      - iv. Effects of Latin-American travel abroad.
  - (2) The Immediate Background of the Revolutions.
    - (a) The European Situation.
      - i. French occupation of Portugal and Spain.
      - ii. Napoleon's designs on American colonies.
      - iii. Colonial loyalty: the juntas.
      - iv. Paradoxical situation of the colonies.
    - 'b) Latin-American Characteristics in 1806.
      - Propaganda of English and American agents: motives.
      - ii. Organization of revolutionary societies abroad.
      - iii. Absence of concrete issues for revolution.
      - iv. General lack of revolutionary interest in Latin America.

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- (1) Composition of the Revolutionary Forces.
  - (a) South American Patriots.
    - i. Importance of the personal element in revolution.
    - ii. Preparation and aims of Miranda, San Martin, Bolivar, etc.
    - iii. Their contributions to Latin-American history.
  - (b) Further Active Elements in the Wars of Liberation.
    - i. Disaffection of the creoles: their revolt.
    - ii. Enlistment of English and American volunteers.
- (2) The First Series of Revolts.
  - (a) The Services of Francisco Miranda.
    - i. His early efforts abroad: results.
    - ii. The revolt of 1797: its failure.
    - iii. The filibustering expedition of 1806.

- (b) Beginnings of Organized Revolt.
  - i. Events in Spain: formation of the Caracas junta.
  - ii. The Venezuelan declaration of independence.
  - iii. Reverses: imprisonment and death of Miranda.
- (c) The Revolution in Argentina.
  - i. English operations in South America, 1806-1807.
  - ii. Formation of a central Argentine junta, 1807.
  - iii. Rise of the creole party: failures of the junta.

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- c. The Final Series of South American Revolutions.
  - (1) Liberation of the Southern Spanish Colonies.
    - (a) The Policy of the Restored Spanish Bourbons.
      - i. Lack of concession or conciliation.
      - ii. Yielding of most of the provisional governments.
      - iii. The Argentine declaration of independence (1816).

- (b) Extension of the Argentine Movement.
  - i. Efforts of San Martin: revolution in Uruguay.
  - ii. Activities of the Argentine fleet.
  - iii. The liberation of Chile (1817-1818).
- (2) Campaigns in Northern South America.
  - (a) The operations of Simon Bolivar.
    - i. Establishment of a second Venezuelan Republic.
    - ii. Freeing of New Granada: foreign aid.
    - iii. The final liberation of Venezuela (1821).
  - (b) Extension of the Program: Invasion of Peru.
    - i. English coöperation: Lord Cochrane.
    - ii. San Martin's successful campaign in Peru.
    - iii. Formation of a provisional government.
  - (c) The Final Act in the Revolutionary Drama.
    - i. Liberation of Ecuador: Sucré (1821-1822).
    - ii. Concentration of forces in Peru.
    - iii. Withdrawal of San Martin before Bolivar.

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- a. The Independence of Brazil.
  - (1) Relations of Portugal and Brazil.
    - (a) French Occupation of Portugal.
      - i. Exile of the Portuguese royal family.
      - ii. Reorganization of the Brazilian government.
      - iii. Inauguration of a new commercial policy.
      - iv. Financial condition of the colony.
    - (b) Basis of the Revolution in Brazil.
      - i. The monopoly of offices by Portuguese.
      - ii. Levying of new and heavy taxes.
- (2) The Nationalist Movement in Brazil.
  - (a) The Revolution of 1820.
    - i. Suppression of incipient revolts.
    - ii. Establishment of representative government.
  - (b) The Separation of Brazil from Portugal.
    - i. Return of the royal court to Portugal.
    - ii. Declaration of Brazilian independence, 1822.
    - iii. Formation of the Empire of Brazil.
    - iv. The value of British aid.

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- (1) The Struggle in Mexico.
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    - i. Conditions producing revolution: cf. South America.
    - ii. Origin of the revolt: lack of enthusiasm.
    - iii. Character and plans of Miguel Hidalgo.
    - iv. Failure of the insurgents: Hidalgo's death.
    - v. The attempts of José Morelos.
  - (b) The Imperial Phase.
    - i. Iturbidé and the "Plan of Iguala."
    - ii. Attitude of Spain toward Mexican independence.
    - iii. Rapid rise and fall of the Empire.
  - (c) Final Phase of the Struggle.
    - i. Effects of the Spanish revolution.
    - ii. Establishment of the Mexican Republic.
- (2) Revolutions in Central America and the West Indies.
  - (a) The Independence of Central America.
    - i. Previous relations of the Crown and the colonies.
    - ii. Character of the struggle for independence.
    - iii. Formation of a federal republic.
  - (b) Conditions in the West Indies.
    - i. Quiet prosperity in Cuba and Porto Rico.
    - ii. Revolts in Haiti: Toussaint L'Ouverture.
    - iii. Subsequent separation of Santo Domingo.

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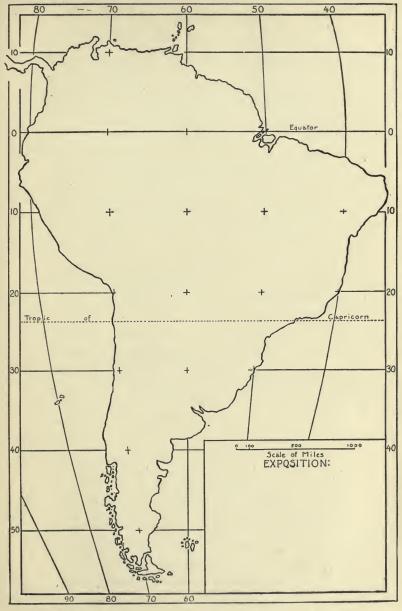
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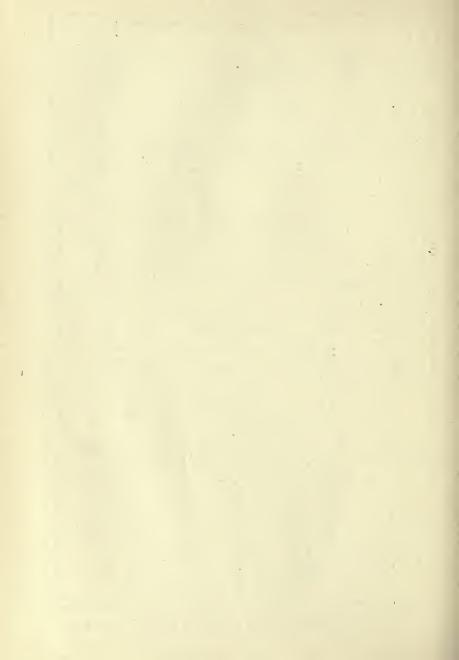
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- a. Evolution of a Policy of American Isolation.
  - (1) Early Relations between the United States and Latin America.
    - (a) Commercial Intercourse.
      - i. Extent and nature of the Latin-American trade.
      - ii. Beginnings of acquaintanceship.
    - (b) United States' Aid to Independence.
      - i. Influence of the American Revolution.
      - ii. American volunteers and filibustering expeditions.
      - iii. Diplomatic relations with the new republics.
      - iv. Recognition of newly-constituted states.
  - (2) Formation of an Idea of American Isolation.
    - (a) The Doctrine of European Aloofness.
      - i. Real basis for the Doctrine of the Two Spheres.
      - ii. Elements in the American Revolution.
      - iii. Washington's ideas of isolation.



IV. THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD IN SOUTH AMERICA



- (b) Early Formulations of the Monroe Doctrine.
  - Attitude of Jefferson and Adams toward Latin America.
  - ii. Beginnings of the recognition policy: Clay.
  - iii. John Quincy Adams' policy of neutrality.
  - iv. Changes produced by the European Concert.

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Hull, The Monroe Doctrine, National or International?

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  - (1) The European Situation, 1815–1823.
    - (a) Formation of the "Holy Alliance."
      - i. Purpose and methods of the Alliance.
      - ii. Application of the Doctrine of Intervention.
      - iii. The Congresses and changes in the Alliance.
    - (b) Plans for Intervention in America.
      - i. Motives for the recovery of the Spanish colonies.
      - ii. The firm opposition of England.

- (c) The Basis of the Monroe Pronouncement.
  - i. The British proposal to the United States.
  - ii. Authorship of the "Monroe" Doctrine.
  - iii. Reasons for separate Anglo-American protests.
- (2) The Message of President Monroe, 1823.
  - (a) Character of the Message.
    - i. Scope of the statement.
    - ii. Analysis of the document: its two phases.
    - iii. Its relation to Latin-American independence.
  - (b) Reception of the Message.
    - i. Attitude of the continental Powers.
    - ii. Latin-American understanding of the document.
    - iii. The foundation of an "American" policy.
    - iv. Beginning of Pan-American hopes.

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# B. RISE OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS

- I. RISE OF PROGRESSIVE LATIN-AMERICAN STATES
- a. Development of Argentina.
  - (1) Beginnings of the Argentine Republic.
    - (a) Physical Characteristics of the State.
      - i. Size and extent of Argentina.
      - ii. Three physical divisions of the country.
      - iii. Composition of the Argentine population.
    - (b) The Early Period of Argentine Independence.
      - i. The provisional governments, 1810-1824.
      - ii. Formation of a federal state.
      - iii. Territorial disputes with neighboring states.
  - (2) Later National Problems and Development.
    - (a) The Period of Dictators.
      - i. Rosas: policies and personality.
      - ii. The war against the Unitarians.
      - iii. The fall of Rosas: the new constitution.
      - iv. Administration of Urquiza.
    - (b) Transition to Political Tranquillity.
      - i. Struggles between Buenos Aires and the provinces.
      - ii. Intervention of France and England.
      - iii. Stabilization of the government, 1880.
      - iv. Settlement of recent boundary disputes.
    - (c) Social and Industrial Progress.
      - i. Educational and cultural advancement.
      - ii. Rise of industries: grazing and farming.
      - iii. Growth of population: cf. Buenos Aires.

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  - (a) Physical and Social Considerations.
    - i. Extent of Brazil: boundaries and resources.
    - ii. Varieties of climate and products.
    - iii. Elements comprising the population.
  - (b) Relations of Portugal and Brazil.
    - i. Establishment of the Empire of Brazil, 1822.
    - ii. The Revolution: reign of Pedro I (1822-1834).
- (2) Development of Empire and Republic.
  - (a) Reign of the Emperor Pedro II (1834-1889).
    - i. Abdication and departure of Pedro I.
    - ii. Degree of self-government under the regency.
    - iii. Wars with Argentina and Paraguay.

- (b) Establishment of the Republic.
  - i. Overthrow of the imperial government.
  - ii. Creation of a military dictatorship.
  - iii. The republican constitution: its nature.
  - iv. Subsequent peaceful political development.
- (c) Social and Industrial Progress.
  - i. Slavery and the slave trade: emancipation (1888).
  - ii. Brazilian education and culture.
  - iii. Agricultural development of the interior.
  - iv. Growth of foreign trade: immigration.

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    - (a) Natural Foundations of Chile.
      - i. Geographical boundaries: climate and soil.
      - ii. Chile as an economic unit.

- (b) The Period of Political Transition.
  - i. The government of O'Higgins: his downfall.
  - ii. Chronic revolution and political chaos.
- (2) Establishment of Stable Government.
  - (a) Formation of a United Nation.
    - i. Rise of the Conservatives: Portales.
    - ii. The War with Spain, 1865.
    - iii. The transition to Liberal control.
    - iv. Success in the Peru-Bolivia War.
  - (b) Recent Chilean Politics.
    - i. Civil war: President versus Congress.
    - ii. The Baltimore incident, 1892.
    - iii. Continuation of boundary disputes.
  - (c) Economic and Social Development.
    - i. Rapid growth of industries and commerce.
    - ii. Exploitation and value of the nitrate fields.
    - iii. Social problems: immigration.

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    - iii. Racial elements: a "white man's country."
  - (b) Early Political Struggles and Vicissitudes.
    - i. The artificial origin of Uruguay.
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    - iii. Foundation of the Republic: Artigas.
- (2) Later Political and Economic Development.
  - (a) Domestic and Foreign Struggles.
    - i. Formation of political parties: wars.
    - ii. Intervention of Argentina: results.
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    - iv. Establishment of stable government: the constitution.
    - v. Contemporary government and politics.
  - (b) Social and Economic Conditions.
    - i. Rapid growth of population: total.
    - ii. Rise of industries and commerce.
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    - iv. Intellectual and religious conditions.

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    - (a) Foundations of Modern Venezuela.
      - i. Relative proportions of racial elements.
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      - iii. Bankruptcy and foreign complications.
    - (c) Social and Economic Conditions.
      - i. Social conditions: ignorance and stagnation.
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      - iii. Return to centralization: the Republic.
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    - ii. Internal improvements: Garcia Moreno.
    - iii. Relations of Church and State.
    - iv. Recent social and economic conditions.

- (2) The Course of Peru.
  - (a) Early Series of Political and Economic Handicaps.
    - i. Geographical and social foundations of Peru.
    - ii. The second struggle for independence.
    - iii. The series of personal and factional wars, 1826-1844.
  - (b) Rise of a Centralized Peruvian State.
    - i. The constructive work of Ramon Castilla.
    - ii. The successful war with Spain, 1865-1866.
    - iii. Discovery and exploitation of nitrate deposits.
    - iv. Internal development and the national debt.
  - (c) The Chilean War and Reconstruction.
    - i. Nature and outcome of the war with Chile, 1880–1883.
    - ii. The financial settlement: foreign interests.
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    - iv. Present political and social stability.

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    - (a) Origins of Bolivia.
      - i. The geography of the region.
      - ii. Its relation to the wars for independence.
      - iii. The succession of dictators and alliances.
    - (b) From Anarchy to Political Stability.
      - i. Bolivia a political outcast.
      - ii. Restoration of order by strong men.
      - iii. The war with Chile: loss of seacoast.
    - (c) Social and Economic Conditions.
      - i. Bolivia's mining record.
      - ii. Exploitation of the lowland district.
      - iii. Character of the population: the Church.
  - (2) The Rise and Struggles of Paraguay.
    - (a) Early Chapters in Paraguayan History.
      - i. Physical characteristics of the country.
      - ii. Early settlers: arrival of the Jesuits.
      - iii. Achievement of separation and independence.
    - (b) Political Development of the Nation.
      - i. Francia's reign: a policy of isolation.
      - ii. The régime of the elder Lopez.
      - iii. Francisco Lopez and the Paraguayan War.
      - iv. Defeat and practical ruin.
    - (c) Paraguay since 1870.
      - i. Political history: increase in population.
      - ii. Present agricultural possibilities.

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- I. HISTORY OF THE CONTINENTAL REPUBLICS
- a. Outline of Mexican Evolution.
  - (1) The Period of Domestic and Foreign Struggles.
    - (a) Establishment of the Republic.
      - i. Mexico: the land and its inhabitants.
      - ii. Formation and overthrow of the Empire.
      - iii. Chronic violence: the appearance of Santa Anna.
    - (b) Conflict with Texas and the United States.
      - i. The revolt of Texas.
      - ii. Mexican defeat and Texan independence.
      - iii. War with the United States: results.
      - iv. Subsequent financial difficulties in Mexico.
    - (c) European Intervention and Invasion.
      - i. European financial interests in Mexico.
      - ii. Preparations for allied intervention.
      - iii. The French phase: Empire of Maximilian.
      - iv. United States diplomacy: overthrow of the Empire.

- (2) Recent Political and Industrial Growth.
  - (a) Strong Rule and Internal Development.
    - i. The régime of Juarez: State and Church.
    - ii. The administration of Diaz, 1877-1911.
    - iii. Rise of Mexican credit and prestige.
  - (b) Return to Political Instability.
    - i. The revolution of 1910-1911: cientificos.
    - ii. Internal disorder and United States intervention.
    - iii. Recent developments and existing problems.
  - (c) Social and Economic Conditions.
    - i. Mexican industries and foreign interests.
    - ii. Social problems: the peon and the Indian.

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# b. The Central American States.

- (1) Evolution of Central American Political Policies.
  - (a) The Basis of Central American Development.
    - i. Geographical, soil, and climatic conditions.
    - ii. Races and social classes represented.
    - iii. The variety and contrast of conditions.
  - (b) Collective Development of the Central American States.
    - i. Composition of the Central American federation.
    - ii. Character of the government: abuses.
    - iii. The parting of the ways, 1838.
- (2) Aspects and Results of Separate Development.
  - (a) Economic and Social Progress.
    - i. Resources of the Central American states.
    - ii. Unwise administrations and national debts.
    - iii. European financial demands: United States anxiety.
  - (b) Outline of Political Events.
    - i. Walker's exploits in Nicaragua.
    - ii. Difficulties with Nicaragua and Honduras after 1906.
    - iii. Terms of the Nicaraguan treaty of 1916: protests.
    - iv. End of the Central American Court of Justice.
    - v. Attempt at a new Central American federation, 1921–1922.
  - (c) The Appearance of Independent Panama.
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    - ii. Relations with neighboring states: Costa Rica.
    - iii. Extent of United States intervention: Caribbean policy.

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#### 2. ISLAND STATES AND COLONIES

# a. The West Indian Republics.

- (1) Bases of West Indian History.
  - (a) Physiography of the West Indies.
    - i. Their volcanic origin: topography.
    - ii. Climatic, soil, and moisture conditions.
  - (b) Social conditions and Economic Resources.
    - i. Racial elements: proportions of negroes.
    - ii. Natural resources and agricultural adaptation.
  - (2) The Rise of Haiti and Santo Domingo.
    - (a) Evolution of the Republic of Haiti.
      - i. Origin and character of French control.
      - ii. Revolution under Toussaint L'Ouverture.
      - iii. Establishment of a negro despotism.
      - iv. Political distress and United States intervention.
    - (b) The History of Santo Domingo.
      - i. Relation to the Haitian Republic.
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      - iv. Loss of financial independence,

- (3) A Survey of Cuban Development.
  - (a) Political Changes in Cuba.
    - i. Spanish misrule and Cuban revolts.
    - ii. Liberation and formation of a republic.
    - iii. Relations with the United States and Europe.
  - (b) Economic and Social Conditions.
    - i. Growth of the sugar and tobacco industries.
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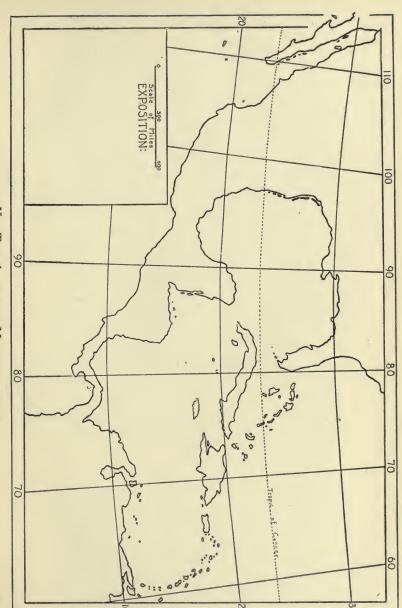
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  - (1) European Colonies on the American Continent.
    - (a) British Interests in Central America.
      - i. Origin and extent of British Honduras.
      - ii. Economic and diplomatic aspects of the colony.
      - iii. British relations with Nicaragua.
    - (b) The Guianas in Latin-American History.
      - i. Early English attempts at colonization.
      - ii. Activities of the Dutch West India Company.



V. THE AMERICAN MEDITERRANEAN



- iii. Establishment of French settlements.
- iv. Nature of the colonists and their governments.
  - v. Lack of progress in the Guianas.
- (2) Maritime Colonies in the New World.
  - (a) European Island Colonies.
    - i. Location and extent of British possessions.
    - ii. Remaining French holdings.
    - iii. Extent of the Dutch West Indies.
    - iv. Miscellaneous colonial holdings: the Falklands.
    - v. Political and commercial importance of these colonies.
  - (b) United States Possessions in the Caribbean.
    - i. History and ownership of Porto Rico.
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# III. LATIN-AMERICAN PROBLEMS AND COLLECTIVE DEVELOPMENT

# A. NATIONAL GROWTH OF LATIN-AMERICAN STATES

# I. STAGES IN NATIONAL EVOLUTION

- a. The Age of Dictators, 1826-1852.
  - (1) Explanation of the Period.
    - (a) Causes of the Dictator Phenomenon.
      - i. The lack of political experience.
      - ii. Opportunities for usurpation of power.
      - iii. Absence of foreign contact and restraint.
      - iv. Limits of the period of dictators.
    - (b) Characteristic Features of Personal Government.
      - i. Promulgation of constitutions and pronunciamentos.
      - ii. Government for the privileged.
      - iii. The attitude of the masses.
      - iv. Frequency of change of control.
  - (2) Characteristics and Methods of Dictators.
    - (a) Usual Traits of the Group.
      - i. Personal ambition and vanity.
      - ii. Dependence on military despotism.
      - iii. Distribution of political spoils.
      - iv. Their methods of silencing opposition.
    - (b) Comparison of Typical Dictators.
      - i. Enlightened despotism of Guzman Blanco.
      - ii. Paraguay under Francia and Carlos Lopez.
      - iii. Constructive work of Ramon Castilla.
      - iv. Rosas and Argentine nationality.
      - v. Character of the Diaz régime.

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# b. The Struggle for Political Stability, 1852-1876.

- (1) General Characteristics of the Period.
  - (a) Rise of Factions and Parties.
    - i. Causes for rival factions: usual number.
    - ii. Elements represented in party politics.
    - iii. Bearing of parties on political stability.
  - (b) The Character of Political Issues.
    - i. Predominance of religious and group interests.
    - ii. Frequent clashes between hostile parties.
    - iii. Sporadic appearance of dictators.
- (2) Outcome of the Transition Period.
  - (a) Effects of Party Evolution.
    - i. Partial extension of the franchise: reasons.
    - ii. Beginning of internal improvements.
    - iii. Growing strength of the liberal elements.

- (b) Frequent Changes in Form of Government.
  - i. Numerous changes in New Granada.
  - ii. Federal tendencies in Venezuela.
  - iii. Centripetal forces in Argentina.
- (c) The Evolution of Brazil.
  - i. Continued adherence to monarchy.
  - ii. Gradual and peaceful political development.

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[Also see histories of individual states.]

- c. The Period of National Progress, 1876-1922.
  - (1) General Character of the Recent Period.
    - (a) Causes for New and Changed Conditions.
      - i. Growth in political experience.
      - ii. Partial lessening of economic evils.
      - iii. Development of natural resources.
      - iv. Effects of foreign capital and immigration.

- (b) Phases of Political and Social Progress.
  - i. Rise of a new aristocracy of wealth.
  - ii. Further extension of popular governmental control.
  - iii. Improvements in cultural activities.
  - iv. Interest in social and labor problems.
- (2) Brief Survey of Recent Development.
  - (a) Changes in National Status.
    - i. Further political changes in Colombia.
    - ii. Mexican improvements under Diaz.
    - iii. Establishment of the United States of Brazil.
    - iv. Significance of the Chilean crisis of 1891.
    - v. The liberation of Cuba.
  - (b) Outstanding Results of the Recent Period.
    - i. General advance and progress in Latin America.
    - ii. Extension of prestige abroad.

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# 2. Political Characteristics of Latin-American States

- a. Types of Latin-American Government.
  - (1) The Latin-American Conception of Government.
    - (a) Theories of Democracy and Representation.
      - i. Latin-American definition of democracy.
      - ii. Usual bases of representation and suffrage.
      - iii. Absence of belief in political toleration.
    - (b) The Attitude toward Constitutional Government.
      - i. Constitutions as statements of ideals.
      - ii. Frequent changes in instruments of government.
    - (c) The Varieties of Latin-American Republics.
      - i. Instances of centralized government.
      - ii. Rise of federal republics.
      - iii. Factors determining the form of government.
  - (2) Functions and Departments of Government.
    - (a) The Executive Authority.
      - i. Methods of presidential nomination and election.
      - ii. Types and functions of executive councils.
    - (b) The Legislative Branch.
      - i. Predominance of the bi-cameral system.
      - ii. Methods of election: qualifications.
      - iii. Tendencies toward parliamentary government.
    - (c) The Judiciary.
      - i. Usual types and interrelation of courts.
      - ii. Selection and functions of judges: Roman law.

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- (1) Government Revenue and National Policy.
  - (a) Sources of State Funds.
    - i. Size and location of the burden of taxation.
    - ii. Kinds of excise taxes and internal revenue.
    - iii. The tariff as a political issue.
    - iv. Questions relating to currency and national debts.
  - (b) Matters of General Policy.
    - i. Military systems and universal service.
    - ii. Interest in internal development.
    - iii. Attitude toward social and religious problems.
- (2) Features of Political Activity.
  - (a) Nature of Political Issues.
    - i. Government for party interests.
    - ii. The dominance of financial issues.
    - iii. Questions of internal improvement.
  - (b) Party Politics and Alignment.
    - i. Types of conservative and progressive parties.
    - ii. Political malcontents and party change.
    - iii. Religious matters in party organization.

- (c) Political Abuses and Partial Remedies.
  - i. Relative absence of public opinion: illiteracy.
  - ii. Kinds and extent of political corruption.
  - iii. Inefficiency of bureaucratic government.
  - iv. Election reform: the ballot in Argentina.

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# 3. LATIN-AMERICAN INTER-STATE RELATIONS

- a. Partial Disintegration and Resultant Problems.
  - (1) Dissolution of Early Federations.
    - (a) Centrifugal Tendencies after the Revolutionary Wars.
      - i. The forces tending toward disintegration.
      - ii. The question of centralization versus federation.
      - iii. Character of the states decentralized or disrupted.
      - iv. Impossibility of a United States of South America.

- (b) The Early Disappearance of Great Colombia.
  - i. Origin and first extent of the state.
  - ii. Its basis: the individual prowess of Bolivar.
  - iii. The rise of Venezuela, Ecuador, New Granada.
- (c) Decline of the Central American Federation.
  - i. Formation of the federation, 1824-1825.
  - ii. Elements of discord: inter-state rivalry.
  - iii. Dissolution of the pact.
  - iv. Subsequent attempts at federation, e.g.: 1842, 1847, 1921.
  - v. Recent inter-state relations: the Court of Justice.
- (2) Resolution of Forces in Unstable Political Combinations.
  - (a) Separation of Santo Domingo and Haiti.
    - i. Their mutual wars for independence.
    - ii. The establishment of separate republics: causes.
  - (b) The Panama-Colombia Controversy.
    - i. Long standing grievances against Colombia.
    - ii. Panama's unsuccessful attempts at revolution.
    - iii. Factors in the revolution of 1903.
    - iv. Continuation of strained Colombian relations.

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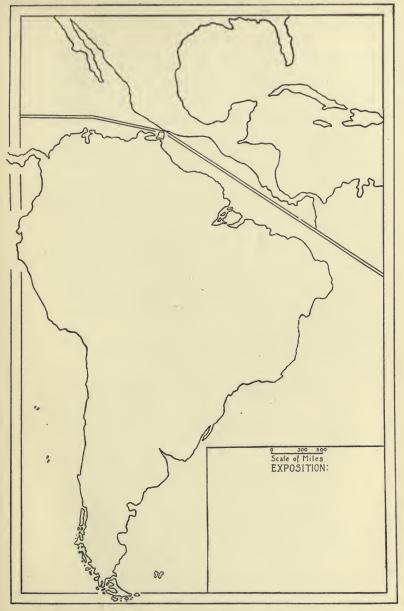
# b. Aspects of Inter-State Difficulties.

- (1) Serious Internecine Wars.
  - (a) The War against Paraguay, 1864-1870.
    - i. Causes of the war: Francisco Lopez.
    - ii. The desperate character of the struggle.
    - iii. Effects on the warring powers.
    - iv. Disappearance of quarrels in mutual recovery.
  - (b) The War of the Pacific, 1879-1883.
    - i. Origin of the boundary and political disputes.
    - ii. The economic basis: nitrates.
    - iii. Course of the war and Chilean success.
    - iv. Adjustment of the Tacna-Arica question.
    - v. Recent phases: submission to the League of Nations.
- (2) Non-militant Adjustment of Contentions.
  - (a) The Use of Arbitration.
    - i. The Chile-Argentina boundary controversy.
    - ii. Significance of the Christ of the Andes.
    - iii. Other settlements by arbitration.
  - (b) Recent Attempts at Coöperation.
    - i. Purpose of the ABC alliance.
    - ii. Latin-American representation at The Hague.
    - iii. Results of the Washington Peace Conference (1907).
    - iv. The real status of Pan-Americanism.
  - (c) Prospects for Future Accord.
    - i. Existing difficulties: boundary problems, etc.
    - ii. Extent of militarism and national armaments.

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VI. HISPANIC-AMERICAN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT



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# B. CONTEMPORARY LATIN-AMERICAN SOCIAL CONDITIONS

# I. ANALYSIS OF LATIN-AMERICAN SOCIETY

# a. The Social Structure.

- (1) Racial Elements in the Latin-American Nations.
  - (a) Racial Composition of Different States.
    - i. Numerical predominance of the Indian.
    - ii. Regional distribution of negroes: Brazil.
    - iii. The "white" states: reasons.
  - (b) Relative Numbers of Racial Elements.
    - i. Difficulties of accurate estimation: the census.
    - ii. Latin-American methods of race determination.
    - iii. Approximation of numbers and ratios.
    - iv. Comparison of different sections.

- (c) The Process of Race Amalgamation.
  - i. Lack of race prejudice: intermarriage.
  - ii. Types of racial mixtures: characteristics.
  - iii. Effects of race mingling on national traits.
- (2) Latin America as a Racial and Social Laboratory.
  - (a) The Addition of New Social Elements.
    - i. Recent waves of immigration.
    - ii. European countries represented: motives.
    - iii. The trend of settlement.
  - (b) Effects of the Extensive Immigration.
    - i. Relative numbers of the new elements.
    - ii. Establishment of European group settlements.
    - iii. Latin-American attitude: immigration inducements.

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- b. Types of Social and Labor Problems.
  - (1) The Bases of Latin-American Social Strata.
    - (a) The Higher Social Strata.
      - i. Political and social dominance of the whites.
      - ii. Influence of wealth and family in social standing.
      - iii. Usual identity of political and social positions.
      - iv. Relation between occupation and social gradations.
    - (b) The System of Peonage: Origin and Extent.
      - i. The economic basis for peonage.
      - ii. Social status and style of life of the peon.
      - iii. Variations in conditions of peonage.
      - iv. Forces supporting the system: labor regulations.
  - (2) The Problems of Social Life.
    - (a) Housing and Health Conditions.
      - i. Housing conditions in city and country.
      - ii. Significance of the death rate: figures.
      - iii. Rising interest in housing and sanitation.
      - iv. Important work by Americans: Guayaquil; Panama.
    - (b) Questions of a Moral Nature.
      - i. Moral laxity: marriage laws and their abuse.
      - ii. Increasing prevalence of divorce.
      - iii. Resultant evils and proposed remedies.
    - (c) Problems Relating to the Church.
      - i. Extensive power and influence of the clergy.
      - ii. Luxury and corruption in the Church.
      - iii. Exploitation of the ignorant masses.
      - iv. Movements toward separation of Church and State.

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- c. Aspects of Latin-American Life and Customs.
  - (1) Features of Individual Life and Family Character.
    - (a) The Latin-American Home.
      - i. Types of buildings: urban and rural.
      - ii. The position of woman: variations.
      - iii. Nature of home life: hospitality.
      - iv. Comparison of classes as to housing and food.
    - (b) Influence of the Church: Irreligion.
      - i. General attitude toward religious observances.
      - ii. Moral instruction and prevalence of immorality.
      - iii. Tendencies toward religious liberty.
  - (2) Types of Social Activities.
    - (a) Latin-American Sports and Diversions.
      - i. Influence of English, French and American games.
      - ii. Relative interest in outdoor sports.
      - iii. Popularity of animal baiting and racing.
    - (b) Popular Pastimes and Amusements.
      - i. Prevalence and forms of gambling.
      - ii. Interest in festivals and carnivals.
      - iii. The place of the opera.

- (c) Evidences of Latin Temperament.
  - i. Styles of dress: origin and ostentation.
  - ii. Characteristics of social etiquette.
  - iii. Social customs in business.

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- a. Problems and Progress in Education.
  - (1) Popular Education in Latin America.
    - (a) The Educational Problem.
      - i. Illiteracy: causes and extent (percentages).
      - ii. Obstacles to popular education: economic and religious.
    - (b) Progress in Popular Education.
      - i. Compulsory elementary education laws: results.
      - ii. Nature and control of secondary schools.
      - iii. Foreign influences in education.

- (c) Development of Higher Education.
  - i. Establishment of universities: examples.
  - ii. Purpose and organization of universities.
  - iii. Character of advanced work: libraries and equipment.
- (2) Achievements in Intellectual Endeavor.
  - (a) Development in the Arts and Sciences.
    - i. Beginnings of scientific education.
    - ii. Industrial and technical instruction.
    - iii. Progress in educational methods.
  - (b) Interest in Educational Problems.
    - i. Establishment of normal schools.
    - ii. Attempts at rural education.
    - iii. Evidences of popular interest in education.
    - iv. Immensity of the educational problem.

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- (1) Evidences of Public Spirit.
  - (a) Growth of Charitable Institutions.
    - i. Treatment of pauperism and delinquency.
    - ii. Methods of treatment of crime.
    - iii. Number and nature of public service institutions.
  - (b) Attempts at Social and Intellectual Instruction.
    - i. Establishment of public libraries.
    - ii. Nature and growth of Latin-American journalism.
    - iii. Characteristic newspapers and magazines.
- (2) Advance and Accomplishments in the Fine Arts.
  - (a) Latin-American Writing and Literature.
    - i. Origin and development of literary forms.
    - ii. Foreign influence: e.g., French.
    - iii. Lines of notable development.
    - iv. Outstanding names in poetry.
    - v. Progress in historical and scientific writing.
  - (b) Evidences of Artistic Capabilities.
    - i. Achievements in music.
    - ii. Latin-American painting and sculpture.
    - iii. Attainments in architecture.
    - iv. Expression of the artistic impulse.

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## c. Evidences of Civic Spirit.

- (1) Evolution of Modern Latin-American Cities.
  - (a) Considerations of Health and Convenience.
    - i. Civic cleanliness: sewage and water systems.
    - ii. Improvements in sanitation.
    - iii. Sources of food supply: markets.
    - iv. Lighting, policing, and safety precautions.
  - (b) Traffic and Transportation Facilities.
    - i. Laws and customs of city traffic.
    - ii. Vehicles: predominance of motor cars.
    - iii. Extent of street railway systems.
    - iv. Ownership of public utilities.
- (2) Noteworthy Features of the Latin-American Metropolis.
  - (a) Beautification of Centers of Population.
    - i. Cities as expression of life and culture.
    - ii. Character of streets and boulevards.
    - iii. Evidences of city planning: park systems.
    - iv. Influences of European cities: Paris.
  - (b) Types and Qualities of Civic Structures.
    - i. Prominence and character of public buildings.
    - ii. Number and quality of theatres.
    - iii. Comparison with cities of the United States.

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## 1. Types of Farming Activities

- a. Plant Industries of the Tropics.
  - (1) Tropical Plants of Industry.
    - (a) Characteristics of Tropical Industries.
      - i. Extent and degree of soil cultivation.
      - ii. Types of labor and related problems.
    - (b) The Rubber Industry.
      - i. Origin of the trade: harvesting methods.
      - ii. Rapid growth of the rubber trade: value.
    - (c) Cultivation of Fabric Plants.
      - i. Extent of cotton production.
      - ii. Growing importance of flax, hemp, sisal.
    - (d) Production of Narcotics and Drugs.
      - . i. Areas and relative value of tobacco cultivation.
        - ii. Varieties and sources of herbs and drugs.

- (2) Commercial Varieties of Food Plants.
  - (a) Development of the Fruit Industry.
    - i. Extent of the banana industry: Costa Rica.
    - ii. Cultivation of citrus fruits.
    - iii. Methods of packing and shipping: chief markets.
  - (b) Coffee and Cocoa Production.
    - i. Areas of growth: Brazil.
    - ii. Cultivation and harvesting methods.
    - iii. Commercial value and markets.
  - (c) Sugar and Allied Industries.
    - i. Distribution of sugar areas: West Indies.
    - ii. Cultivation and milling methods.
    - iii. By-products: value of molasses and rum.

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  - (1) Factors in Temperate Farming.
    - (a) The Land Situation.
      - i. Extent of public lands: homestead acts.
      - ii. Relation of cheap land to immigration.
      - iii. Conditions of sale: size of estates (haciendas).

- (b) Aids to Agricultural Extension.
  - i. State provisions for bounties, loans, etc.
  - ii. Functions of tariffs and tax exemptions.
  - iii. Agricultural and farm loan banks.
- (2) Character of Agricultural Activities.
  - (a) Distribution and Extent of Temperate Farming.
    - i. Dependence on climate and rainfall.
    - ii. Serious lack of marketing facilities.
    - iii. Production for local consumption.
    - iv. Competition between plant and stock farming.
  - (b) Latin-American Farming Methods.
    - i. Types of labor: peonage.
    - ii. The use of domestic animals.
    - iii. Kinds and quality of farm machinery.
  - (c) Variety and Importance of Farm Products.
    - i. Introduction of foreign food plants.
    - ii. The growing production of cereals.
    - iii. Relative value of grain exports.

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  - (1) Extent of the Grazing Business.
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      - i. Sections adapted to stock raising.
      - ii. Size of ranches (estancias); cf. western United States.
      - iii. Extent of cattle raising: Argentina.
      - iv. Varieties of marketable animals.
    - (b) Factors Contributing to the Grazing Industry.
      - i. Experiment stations and information bureaus.
      - ii. Services of national expositions.
      - iii. Miscellaneous sources of propaganda.
  - (2) Economic Value of the Animal Industries.
    - (a) Stock Raising Methods:
      - i. Introduction of European animal strains.
      - ii. Live stock breeding: evolution of new types.
      - iii. Rapid increase in live stock numbers.
      - iv. Application of scientific stock raising methods.
    - (b) Relation of Animal Growing to the Foreign Trade.
      - i. The meat packing industry: methods.
      - ii. The export and value of raw wool.
      - iii. The value of hides, tallow, dairy products.
      - iv. Present tendency of the trade: prices.

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## a. Exploitation of Natural Resources.

- (1) Extent and Value of Mineral Wealth in Latin America.
  - (a) Nitrates and Their Utilization.
    - i. Nature and uses of nitrates: origin.
    - ii. · Value of the South American fields: Chile.
    - iii. Methods of mining and shipping.
  - (b) Stores of Metals and Precious Stones.
    - i. Extent of deposits of precious metals.
    - ii. Annual output of silver and gold: Bolivia.
    - iii. Mining production of the baser metals.
    - iv. Quality and value of precious stones: Brazil.
  - (c) Growth of the Oil Industry.
    - i. Extent and value of oil fields: Mexico.
    - ii. Attraction of foreign capital.
  - (d) Factors in Mining Development.
    - i. Liberal mining concessions and regulations.
    - ii. Governmental encouragement: machinery importations.
- (2) Resources of the Soil.
  - (a) Potentialities of the Tropics.
    - i. Unexplored tropical regions: primitive forests.
    - ii. Possibilities in river transportation.
    - iii. Extent and value of the logging industry.

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  - i. Varieties of soil and climatic conditions.
  - ii. Soil utilization: drainage and irrigation.
  - iii. Available water power.

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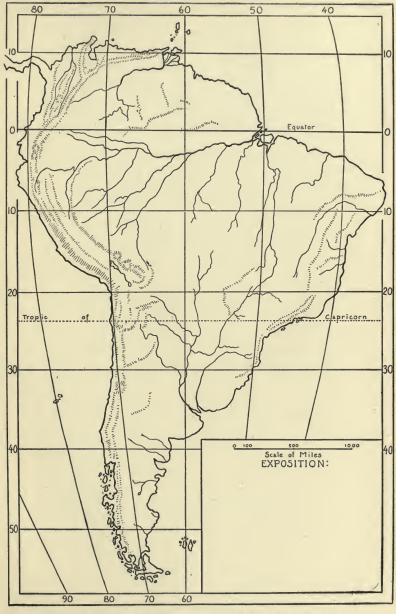
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  - (a) The "Sinews" of Manufacturing.
    - i. Scarcity of capital and skilled labor.
    - ii. Employment of foreign capital: instances.
    - iii. Questions of machinery and fuel.
  - (b) Efforts toward Industrial Independence.
    - i. Recent interest in water power.
    - ii. Regulation of duties: high protection.
    - iii. Government attention to industrial necessities.



VII. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA



- (2) Characteristics of Latin-American Manufactures.
  - (a) Types of Manufacturing Activity.
    - i. The appearance of textile factories.
    - ii. Character of the metal industries.
    - iii. Manufacture of sugar products.
    - iv. Packing industries and manufacture of by-products.
    - v. Fabrication for local needs: the domestic system.
  - (b) The Relation of Manufacturing and commerce.
    - i. The tendency toward economic independence.
    - ii. Relation of manufactures to the staple industries.
    - Establishment of European and American branch factories.
    - iv. Absence of manufacturing in the tropics.
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## IV. PAN-AMERICANISM AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

#### A. EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN POLICIES

- I. TRANSITION STAGES OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE
- a. Early Variations of the Monroe Doctrine.
  - (1) Corollaries of National Expansion.
    - (a) The Period of National Realization.
      - i. Interpretations of the Doctrine from 1823 to 1826.
      - ii. Its application to the Falkland Islands case.
      - iii. Its use in Cuban protection.
      - iv. Revival of the Doctrine, 1844.
    - (b) The Monroe Doctrine in National Aggression.
      - i. The Mexican War and Latin-American Attitude.
      - ii. Formulation of the Polk Doctrine.
      - iii. The Doctrine in canal negotiations.
      - iv. Evolution of the Doctrine of American Supremacy.
  - (2) Growth of the Idea of Intervention.
    - (a) The French Invasion of Mexico, 1861–1867.
      - i. Motives and causes for the invasion.
      - ii. Exposition of the Seward Doctrine.
      - iii. Withdrawal of French forces: moral effect.
    - (b) The Doctrine of Paramount Interest.
      - i. Interest in Cuba: the Virginius affair.
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    - ii. Issues aroused by the discovery of minerals.
  - (b) The Course of the Controversy.
    - i. Efforts toward and failures at agreement.
    - ii. British rejection of arbitration offers.
  - (c) Intervention of the United States.
    - i. Olney's despatch to Great Britain.
    - ii. Features of the Cleveland-Olney Doctrine.
    - iii. Peaceful settlement of the matter.

- (2) Recent views of the American Doctrine.
  - (a) Growing Influence of Caribbean Affairs.
    - i. Effects of the Spanish-American War.
    - ii. The Monroe Doctrine at The Hague.
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    - iv. Evolution of an American Caribbean Policy.
  - (b) Doctrinal Pronouncements of Recent Administrations.
    - i. New Features in the Roosevelt Doctrine.
    - ii. Significance of the Magdalena Episode (1912).
    - iii. The Wilson idea of American relations.
  - (c) The World War and the American Doctrine.
    - i. Effect of participation in European conflicts.
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    - (b) Anglo-American Relations Respecting the Canal.
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      - iii. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, 1850.
      - iv. Later changes in American and British attitude.
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  - (2) Construction and Significance of the Canal.
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    - (a) Survey of the Prevailing Political Situation.
      - i. Contrasts in political stability.
      - ii. Political results of economic improvement.
    - (b) Financial and Economic Burdens.
      - i. Relative size of national debts: cf. Honduras.
      - ii. Corruption in financial administration: railroads.
      - iii. Instances of bankruptcy: European liability.
      - iv. Recent tendencies toward solvency.
    - (2) United States Aid and Intervention.
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  - (a) Extent of Political and Economic Control.
    - Guarantee of Cuban independence: the Platt Amendment.
    - ii. Subsequent intervention in Cuban affairs.
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      - ii. Reception of the original Monroe Doctrine.
      - iii. The subsequent practice of "watchful waiting."
    - (b) European Interests in America.
      - i. Existence of European colonies in America.
      - ii. Investment of capital in Latin America.
      - iii. Growth of business and commercial relations.
      - iv. The bonds created by European migration.
      - v. Effects of excess population in Europe.
  - (2) Testing and Eventual Acceptance of the American Policy.
    - (a) Instances of Attempted Infringement.
      - i. Cases of joint European action: 1823, 1861.
      - ii. Definite withdrawal of France and Spain.
      - iii. Subsequent British aggressions.
      - iv. Recent attitude of Germany and Japan.
    - (b) Evidences of Dislike and Distrust.
      - i. Effect of United States colonial expansion.
      - ii. Hostility displayed by European statesmen: instances.
      - iii. Attitude of European publicists: the press.

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    - ii. Growth of general dislike of the doctrine.
    - iii. Opinions of representative Latin-Americans.

- (b) Reasons for Latin-American Hostility.
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  - ii. Lack of voice in all-American affairs.
  - iii. Disregard of Latin-American abilities.
- (c) Substitutes for the American Doctrine.
  - i. Trial and failure of Pan-American congresses.
  - ii. Evolution of the ABC combination.
  - iii. Evidences of a Latin-American sentiment.
- (2) Proposed Changes in the American Doctrine.
  - (a) The Calvo Doctrine (1867).
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    - iii. Its relation to the Monroe Doctrine.
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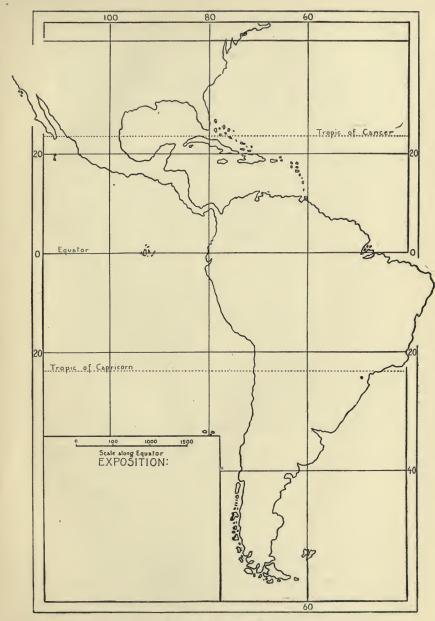
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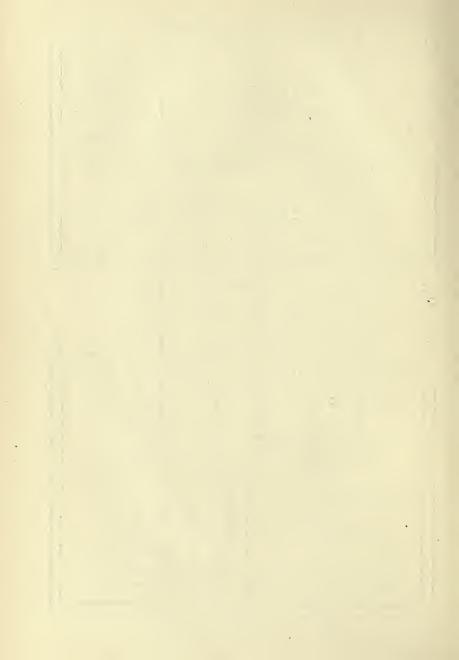
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  - (a) Origin of the Idea.
    - i. Official suggestions, 1822-1825.
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    - iv. Unfavorable response and failure.
  - (b) Revival of Pan-American Plans.
    - i. Discussions and proposals in 1878.
    - ii. Plans for a congress at Washington, 1889.
    - iii. Attendance and sessions of the meeting.
    - iv. Its resolutions and lasting accomplishments.
- (2) Recent Attempts at Pan-American Realization.
  - (a) Continuation of International American Conferences.
    - i. Review of the Mexican Conference, 1901.
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- I. FACTORS IN LATIN-AMERICAN TRADE DEVELOPMENT
- a. Monetary and Banking Conditions.
  - (1) Survey of Latin-American Monetary Systems.
    - (a) Nature of the Coinage.
      - i. Units and standards of value.
      - ii. Usual small circulation of coin.
    - (b) Character of the Currency.
      - i. Wide variations in monetary systems.
      - ii. Extent and value of paper currency.
      - iii. Causes of wide fluctuations.

- (2) The Banking Situation.
  - (a) Latin-American Financial Methods.
    - i. Government finance: indebtedness and solvency.
    - ii. Bond issues and speculation.
    - iii. Corporation financing methods: exchanges.
  - (b) Influence of Foreign Banks.
    - i. European dominance of finance.
    - ii. Number and size of Latin-American banks.
    - iii. Kinds of banking activities.
  - (c) American Banking Opportunities.
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    - ii. Comparison of European and American methods.
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    - ii. Politeness and hospitality in business.
    - iii. The value of personal contact.
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    - ii. Variation of laws: mining regulations.
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    - ii. Necessity for commercial registration.
    - iii. Avenues of approach to business firms.
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      - i. Governmental policies of protection.
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    - (b) The Operation of Tariff Regulations.
      - i. Variations in rates and articles taxed.
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  - (a) Survivals of Colonial Conditions.
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    - ii. Extensive use of Indian and animal carriers.
    - iii. Nature of mountain and provincial roads.
    - iv. Difficulties in overland trade.
  - (b) Recent Introduction of Rapid Communication.
    - i. Use of the telegraph, telephone and wireless.
    - ii. Interest in commercial aviation.
- (2) Development of Steam Transportation.
  - (a) The Value of Inland Waterways.
    - i. Territories penetrated by navigable rivers.
    - ii. Cost and relative safety of river transportation.
    - iii. Character of river and lake boats: speed and capacity.
  - (b) Coming of the Era of Railways.
    - i. Origin of railway programs: sources of capital.
    - ii. Areas opened to railway facilities: total mileage.
    - iii. The proportion of local and trunk lines.

- (c) Character of Railway Policies.
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      - ii. Ports of call and points of transshipment.

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  - i. Effects of the Great War on United States Shipping.
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- (2) Latin-American Terminal Conditions.
  - (a) Harbors and Port Development.
    - i. Location of principal Latin-American ports.
    - ii. Dock and warehouse facilities.
    - iii. Efforts toward and expense of harbor improvements.
  - (b) The Use of Open Roadsteads.
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    - ii. Dependence on lighterage service.
    - iii. Dangers and drawbacks of the system.

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  - (1) Factors Controlling the Latin-American Trade.
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      - i. Colonial and early national commercial intercourse.
      - ii. Reasons for trade decline.
    - (b) Causes for Renewed Commercial Interest.
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      - ii. Demands for raw materials.
      - iii. Recovery of the merchant marine: war effects.
      - iv. Results of changing political relations.
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  - (2) Present Degree of Economic Penetration in Latin America.
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      - ii. Private capital in Latin-American industries.
      - iii. Comparison of American and European investments.
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    - i. Results of racial and language differences.
    - ii. Dissimilarity of institutions and traditions.
    - iii. Effect of national pride and arrogance.
    - iv. Mutual reaction of United States expansion.

### (2) Faults in American Business Methods.

- (a) Business Practices Requiring Correction.
  - i. Indifference to Latin-American trade needs.
  - ii. Vacillating policies of American shippers.
  - iii. Faulty methods in salesmanship.
  - iv. Disregard of credit requirements.
  - v. Faulty packing and shipping practices.
- (b) Weak Points in Business Policies.
  - i. Entrusting of commercial interests to foreigners.
  - ii. Lack of a definite national commercial policy.
  - iii. Absence of a national trade conscience.

- (c) Signs of Improving Trade Conditions.
  - i. Steps in Latin-American trade education.
  - ii. Partial realization of trade essentials.

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    - (a) Facilities for Exporting to Latin America.
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      - ii. Establishment of export agencies.
      - iii. Effects on recent American trade.
    - (b) Factors in Determining Packing Methods.
      - i. Means and routes of transportation.
      - ii. Port conditions and transshipments.
      - iii. Conditions along routes of transit.
      - iv. Latin-American customs requirements.

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- (c) Proper Marking of Goods.
  - i. Varying kinds of weight markings.
  - ii. Relation of marking to the duties levied.
  - iii. Correct addressing: government exactions.
- (2) Shipping Requirements and Precautions.
  - (a) Insurance Considerations.
    - i. Types of commercial insurance.
    - ii. Liabilities of shipper, carrier, and customer.
  - (b) Kinds and Essentials of Shipping Papers.
    - i. Features of Latin-American invoices.
    - ii. Importance of correct papers.
    - iii. Determination of freight rates.
    - iv. Custom house regulations: clearances.
    - v. Details of business correspondence.

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- b. Considerations Essential to Commercial Success.
  - (1) The Matter of Banking and Credits.
    - (a) The Use and Abuse of Credit. Bancroft Library
      - i. The need of accuracy in quotations of terms.
      - ii. Necessity for long credits in Latin America.
      - iii. General dependability of Latin-American firms.
      - iv. Extension of credits and collections.

- (b) Banking Practices.
  - i. Kinds and usages of drafts.
  - ii. The use of time drafts in Latin America.
  - iii. Comparison of American and European practices.
- (2) Methods of Building Business in Latin America.
  - (a) Advertising and Soliciting.
    - i. The advertising qualities required.
    - The use of export journals, technical and news papers.
    - iii. Growth of the mail order business.
    - iv. Importance and essentials of catalogs.
    - v. Advantages of personal representation.
    - vi. Need of American emigration or residence abroad.
  - (b) Necessity for the Study of the Commercial Field.
    - i. Variations in markets and needs.
    - ii. Size of the field: geographic and climatic contrasts.
    - iii. Character and extent of competition.
    - iv. Nature of Latin-American needs and standards.
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    - i. Essentials of business organization.
    - ii. Importance of catering to desires and needs.
    - iii. Anticipation of slow market development.

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## c. Efforts toward Future Trade Development.

- (1) Opportunities for Trade Development.
  - (a) The Scope and Nature of the Commercial Field.
    - i. Undeveloped natural resources in Latin America.
    - ii. Existing and latent markets.
    - iii. Varieties of investment opportunities.
    - iv. Latin-American governments as customers.
    - v. Products and manufactures salable in Latin America.
  - (b) Official Sources of Commercial Aid.
    - i. United States Government trade publications.
    - ii. Recent work of the Department of Commerce.
    - iii. The duties of United States consular agents and attachés.
  - (c) Semi-Official and Private Information Sources.
    - i. Activities of chambers of commerce.
    - ii. Aid offered by United States banks and corporations.
    - iii. The value of Latin-American directories
- (2) The Fostering of Pan-American Commercial Relations.
  - (a) The Official Channels of Activity.
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  - (b) Latin-American Trade Conferences.
    - i. The nature and responsibility of trade conventions.

- ii. Their contributions to Latin-American trade.
- iii. The bearing of trade relations on Pan-Americanism.

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